



SEVENTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING and of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JANUARY 13, 15 & 16, 1889.

— O: —

WASHINGTON CITY :

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

1889.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT.

1831. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

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| 1830. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. |
| 1861. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1853. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1860. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. | 1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa. |
| 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C. | 1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass. | 1884. Rev. Edw'd W. Blyden, D. D., Liberia. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. | 1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Pa. |
| 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. | 1884. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. | 1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C. |
| 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. | 1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J. |
| 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. | 1888. Hon. William Strong, D. C. |
| 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. | 1883. Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct. |
| 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. | 1888. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

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|---|--|
| 1852. JAMES HALL, M. D. <i>Md.</i> | 1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq. <i>N. J.</i> |
| 1855. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq. <i>R. I.</i> | 1871. Rev. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D. <i>N. J.</i> |
| 1854. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D. <i>Ohio.</i> | 1871. RT. REV. H. C. POTTER, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i> |
| 1855. EDWARD COLES, Esq. <i>Pa.</i> | 1873. Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D. <i>N. Y.</i> |
| 1857. Rev. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D. <i>Ind.</i> | 1878. Rev. EDWARD W. APPLETON, D. D., <i>Pa.</i> |
| 1858. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D. <i>N. Y.</i> | 1885. WILLIAM EVANS GUY, Esq., <i>Mo.</i> |

DELEGATES FOR 1889.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. Alfred S. Elwyn, John Welsh Dulles, Esq.

SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

In opening the Seventy-Second Annual Report of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, it is pleasant to record that no vacancy occurred by death among the Vice-Presidents, Directors and other officers during the past year.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

There has been received during the past year \$6,176.05. Of this amount \$929.00 came from donations; \$1,304.34 from legacies; \$239.75 from applicants toward cost of passage; \$418.40 for the support of common schools in Liberia; \$1,599.56 from interest, and \$1,685.00 from other sources. These amounts, with the balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, \$10,749.91, have placed at the disposal of the Society \$16,925.96. The expenditures of the year have amounted to \$13,007.60, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$3,918.36.

There has also been received during the year a bequest by Mr. John West Mason, late of Newark, Illinois, of \$1,000, "to be invested with or without additions until the income thence arising shall be sufficient to meet the expenses of a pious young man of color, while being educated to preach the Gospel among the heathen of Africa; said income to bear the name of Theodore Lewis Mason, M. D." The principal has been accordingly invested and additions are invited.

EMIGRATION.

During the past year thirty-nine emigrants were sent by the bark "Monrovia," sailed from New York, June 2, for Sinoe, and fifteen by the same vessel, sailed from New York, November 3, for Monrovia. Of these six were from Boston, Mass.; one from Washington, D. C.; one from Afton, Va.; nineteen from Gainesville, Florida; eight from Rochelle, Florida; one from Ocala, Florida; nine from Sturgis, Miss.; one from Chicago, Ill.; and eight from Wyandotte, Kansas. Thirty are twelve years of age and over, seventeen are between twelve and two, and seven are less than two years old. Twelve were reported as communicants in the Baptist Church, six in the Methodist Church,

and one of the Episcopal Church. Of the adults one is an ordained minister of the Gospel, one each a teacher, physician, and machinist; two are carpenters and eight are farmers.

They are an industrious and self-reliant class of people, mostly influenced to remove by information received direct from acquaintances in Liberia. A liberal supply of stores and tools, and books and stationery accompanied them to aid their settlement and for the support of the schools of the Society in that Republic.

Several causes prevented the embarkation of more of the accepted applicants by the spring expedition; and the visitation of yellow fever and the danger of its introduction on the ship or in Liberia seemed to make it wise not to send people from the South during its prevalence. This malignant scourge having passed away the Society is arranging and expects to dispatch larger parties of people during the coming spring and autumn.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the American Colonization Society has been uninterrupted for the past sixty-eight years. Those now reported make the number sent since the civil war to be 4,078, and a total from the beginning of 16,076, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which it induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,798 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

Some of the emigrants lately sent to Cape Palmas have removed to and settled at Arthington and elsewhere on the St. Paul's river; most of those landed January 23d, at Cape Mount, have taken possession of their own houses and are reaping crops raised on their own lands, and commenderable progress has been made by the company that reached Sinoé, July 19.

An intelligent Liberian wrote, September 11: "I was glad to find that the stoppage of immigrants to Brewerville has had no other effect than to stimulate the settlers. They are now farming in earnest. Their coffee plantations are making large and permanent inroads into the forest. Bissell, Banks, William Hayes, Batese, Lucas, are among the enterprising ones who are pushing forward the interests of the settlement with an unwavering belief that the country is theirs, and that they belong to the country."

APPLICATIONS.

The cry of thousands anxious to find a home in the ancestral land not only continues but to grow in volume and earnestness. During the past year the Society received a greatly increased number of

applications for aid, and also several hundred renewed appeals for passage and settlement in Liberia.

As to numbers and the reasons assigned for emigration, the following extracts from late communications will speak :

Society Hill, S. C. "Is there any provision made for assisting the colored people of the United States in returning to their old home—Africa? I am a minister of the Gospel, a man of family, and I intend to leave America. A thousand or more persons wish to start with me if they can get passage. My people are convinced that this is a white man's country, and they want to go home. Will you help us?"

Palm Beach, Florida. "I desire to know what are the sawable timbers of Liberia as I desire to take with me a mill and fixtures for sawing timber. One hundred and thirty six good families want to go with me. They comprise men of all trades, including experienced farmers. Our object is to form a settlement of our own, and thus lead to success in Liberia."

Greenville, Miss. "A society of thirty members wanting to go to a country of our own."

New Orleans, La. "Six hundred very anxious to go to Liberia."

Foster, Texas. "Two thousand families preparing for Africa."

Magnolia, Ark. "Three thousand persons want passage."

Great Bend, Kansas. "Two hundred families getting ready, a few of whom are able to pay part of their expenses on the ship."

Goldsboro, N. C. "I am greatly interested in the redemption of Africa, because, first, it is my fatherland, and second, the labors of the American Negro are greatly needed there. I pray God that He may continue to bless abundantly the work of the American Colonization Society."

LIBERIA.

Sir Samuel Rowe, K. C. C. G., Governor of Sierra Leone and British Consul for Liberia, arrived at Monrovia, April 26, and on the following day, at the Executive Mansion, an exchange took place of the ratification of the Convention entered into at Sierra Leone, Nov. 5, 1885, for the settlement of the Liberian North-West boundary. Thus a question which had long stood in abeyance was practically and pleasantly brought to an end. It is stated that "Governor Rowe expressed himself as most agreeably surprised at what he saw at Monrovia, and in one of his speeches he declared that Liberia was a fixed fact, and he based that assertion, he said, on the evidences of progress and civilization he beheld on every hand. He made a visit to the Kroo village, now occupied by about two thousand Kroomen, and in a short address to them, congratulated them on their loyalty to

the Liberian Government, and assured them of the friendly relations subsisting between her Majesty's Government and the Republic."

Bishop William Taylor thus represented the state of his work in Liberia and the condition of that Republic, in his Quadrennial report to the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, viz.: "The Liberian Conference received me with great cordiality, and the members have ever since, without exception, manifested a loving, filial spirit of co-operation in the work of God. I have presided at each of the four sessions of the quadrennium, and have visited a majority of circuits and stations. The productive interests of Liberia are fairly prosperous. Within ten miles of Monrovia, up the St. Paul's river, there are ten steam sugar-cane crushing mills, and during the past year more than six hundred thousand pounds of coffee have been exported from Monrovia; but the great depreciation of African product values in European markets for several years past, caused hard times on all the West and South-West coast of that Continent. The Liberians live pretty comfortably and dress well on Sunday, but as a rule have no spare change for church and school purposes."

The Liberian correspondent of the *Weekly News* of Sierra Leone says: "The twenty-sixth of July, the anniversary of Liberia's independence, was celebrated at Monrovia in usual style. The oration was delivered by Arthur Barclay, Esq. It advocated the speedy incorporation of the Aborigines into the body, social and political, and was well received. Kroomen from the Kroo coast are settling in large numbers at Monrovia and near the neighboring rivers, engaging in trade and agriculture. Some of them at Monrovia show considerable enterprise. They are building substantial houses, importing goods from Europe and pushing trade with the interior. Under the guidance and stimulus of the colonists from America they are taking their place among the civilized agencies and giving a permanence and force to the work of civilization. The idea of a railway to the interior from the coast is much favored here, and it is hoped that the enterprise at Sierra Leone will be so completely successful as to encourage a similar effort from this point."

From an account in the *News* of Sierra Leone of a trip up the St. Paul's river, the following two paragraphs are taken: "The morning of the 15th of June the weather was exceedingly inclement, and it continued to pour until 1 P. M. At 3 the party resumed their journey up the river. Passing by several coffee and sugar farms, among which were those of Hon. R. H. Jackson, Messrs. Cooper & Son, and Mr. Jesse Sharp, they reached the plantation of Mr. M. T. De Coursey about

4, where they were received with courtesy and cordiality by the intelligent and enterprising host and amiable hostess. After a few minutes' rest the company, led by the energetic proprietor, went out to inspect the agricultural operations. The sugar mill was visited, where although they were not at work that day, Mr. De Coursey showed the engine and explained the various processes by which sugar is made. A walk through the farm revealed extensive areas covered with sugar-cane, coffee and cocoa. Mr. De Coursey has erected a substantial brick chapel for the religious instruction of his hands, who are all aborigines. The building is constructed entirely of native material. The brick was made on the bank of the river and the timber taken from the neighboring forest. The benches are solid and neat. The building is thoroughly furnished and plastered, and the wooden portions painted. Every other Sunday a clergyman of the P. Episcopal Church visits the farm to hold regular service. On alternate Sundays, Sunday-school is held.*

"Arthington is about thirty miles from the sea. The money, £1,000 sterling, for founding it was given to the American Colonization Society by Mr. Robert Arthington, of Leeds, England. The first emigrants from America arrived there in December, 1869, and begun their labors in a dense forest. They now have a large town of substantial frame houses, extensive coffee farms, fine roads and bridges, and are extending their settlement toward the interior. In the family of every settler are several aborigines, who work in the farms and workshops together. In this way the natives learn the language and industries of the settlers. I noticed in all these places that no broken English is spoken. As the natives come from the interior they learn the language at once and speak it like the settlers. The visitor to these settlements and farms must be impressed with the fact that this is the most effective way of civilizing and Christianizing Africa: teaching the people to work and to supply their necessities and improve their country according to civilized methods. Liberia is making a greater impression upon Africa than at first might be supposed."

EDUCATION

The Society's schools, including the Benjamin Coates School opened in January at Cape Mount, are reported to be growing in numbers and the pupils to be making commendable progress in scholarship.

* Mr. De Coursey went from Baltimore to Liberia under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, by the bark *Liberia Packet*, sailed July 20, 1871.

At a late meeting at Boston of the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, the election of Prof. Martin H. Freeman as President of Liberia College was confirmed. The new President spent twelve years as a teacher in Avery Institute, Allegheny, Penna., immediately preceding his removal to Liberia in 1864, since which he has been connected with the College at Monrovia. At the last report there were eight students in the College and twenty-six in the Preparatory Department.

THE OUTLOOK.

The great Powers of Europe are vying with each other and bringing into use diplomacy, money, agencies, and even armies and navies for commercial enterprise and colonial establishments in Africa. The United States has permanently founded, after some seventy years of philanthropic endeavor, the Republic of Liberia, possessing the attributes of a free and independent nation. But it should be distinctly noted that while European emigrants cannot live and flourish in the African torrid zone, the United States holds a commanding position in having several millions of Negroes adapted to those regions, of whom half a million are now seemingly desirous to remove to the congenial soil, climate and race of their ancestors.

Liberia has been appropriately termed the "open door" through which to commercialize, civilize, colonize and Christianize the equatorial portions of the "Dark Continent." Soudan, to the east, is represented to possess a population of fifty millions, having cities of from 10,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, living after a peaceful and somewhat industrial style, the soil productive and rich in natural values, and the climate stimulative to luxuriant growths. To open up this region, there is needed direct communication by steamships from this country for the carriage of Negro emigrants, and a railroad from Liberia to the Niger and Congo valleys, the latter to ultimately cross the Continent to the Nile and the Red Sea. It is suggested that nowhere could capital be better employed to secure an abundant market for the constantly increasing products and manufactures of America, than in penetrating this rich portion of Africa.

The American Colonization Society places the Negro in his own country to carve out his own way for himself, for his descendants and for his race. Liberia has thus far proved herself able to open the way not only for individuals, but for communities of Africans along five hundred miles of coast. In this she stands in interesting contrast to every other agency for Africa's upbuilding. She is furnishing the natural elements — an industrial civilization with its farms and workshops and schools and churches — its bustle and activity and affluence;

and has, to-day, under its transforming influence, hundreds and thousands of native Africans, who are becoming unconsciously, with no sudden shock to their prejudices or preconceived notions, the objects and promoters of Western ideas—of a social and political condition, which is sending out on the right and the left, the leaders of regeneration and reconstruction.

The American Colonization Society appeals for support in its work to Americans. The relations of this country to Africa stand upon a somewhat different basis from its relations to India, China, or Japan. Americans are debtors to the African Continent in a more practical sense than to the Asiatic, and God has given them abundant means for discharging the debt.

TREASURER'S REPORT

The Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY for the Year 1888.

Received of Donations		\$250 00	Paid For Passage and settlement of Emigrants	\$1,000 00
" For Office	-	1,854 34	" Education in Liberia	1,000 00
" For temporary investment	-	239 77	" Taxes and repairs of Colonization Building	518 00
" Subscription to African Repository	-	24 00	" Paper and printing the African Repository	77 44
" Rental of Colonization Building	-	1,661 00	" Salary of Secretary and Treasurer, office expenses, printing, postage, expense of meetings, and cost of contested Will	2,411 95
" For Education in Liberia	-	410 40	" Temporary Investment	400 00
" Interest on temporary investment	-	1,509 56		
Receipts	-	\$6,176 05	Disbursements	\$13,007 60
Balance January 1, 1888	-	10,749 91	Balance December 31, 1888	3,918 36
Total	-	\$16,925 96	Total	\$16,925 96

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1888 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

JOHN WELSH DULLES, }
ROBERT B. DAVIDSON, } Committee,
REGINALD FENDALL, }

Washington, D. C., January 16, 1889.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Washington, D. C., January 13, 1889.

The American Colonization Society held its Seventy-Second Anniversary this evening in the First Baptist Church, 13th Street near G.

Services were conducted by Rev. Charles A. Stakely, pastor of the Church, who also presented the Seventy-Second Annual Report of the Society, stating that an abstract of the same had been printed and placed in the pews.

The Annual Discourse was delivered by Rev. R. M. Luther, D.D., of Philadelphia, Pa., text: Isaiah 24: 12; "Lord, Thou wilt ordain peace for us, for Thou hast wrought all our work in us."

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Luther.

Colonization Rooms, January 15, 1889.

The Annual Meeting of The American Colonization Society was held to-day at 3 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Society.

In the absence of the President, Arthur M. Burton, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., a Vice President, presided.

The Minutes of the anniversary meeting on the 13th inst., were read, and with the Minutes of the annual meeting, January 17, 1888, were approved.

John Welsh Dulles, Esq., and Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn, were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year and they reported, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents, as follows:—

PRESIDENT.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y.
 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.
 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va.
 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.
 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.
 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.
 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.
 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., LL. D., D. C.
 1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass.
 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.
 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.
 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.
 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.
 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I.
 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.

1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.
 1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.
 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland.
 1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y.
 1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col.
 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.
 1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
 1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., N. Y.
 1884. Rev. Edw'd W. Blyden, D. D., Liberia.
 1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Pa.
 1884. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N. Y.
 1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
 1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J.
 1888. Hon. William Strong, D. C.
 1888. Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct.
 1888. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Society tenders its warmest thanks to Rev. Robert M. Luther, D. D., for his able, opportune and excellent Discourse before the Society on its Seventy-Second Anniversary, and that a copy of the same is hereby requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society is tendered to the Pastor, Deacons and Trustees of the First Baptist Church in the city of Washington, for opening their Church on the occasion of our Seventy-Second Anniversary.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER,

Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1889.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M. in the rooms of the Society, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

In the absence of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, Dr. Charles H. Nichols was, on motion, invited to preside.

Prayer was offered by Rev. R. M. Luther, D. D.

Mr. William Coppinger was, on motion, appointed Secretary of the Board.

The unprinted portions of the Minutes of the last meeting, January 17 and 18, 1888, were read, and the Minutes were approved.

On motion,

Resolved, That Rev. John Miller, of Princeton, N. J., and Rev. R. M. Luther, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., are hereby invited to seats in the Board and to participate in its deliberations.

Dr. Godding, Mr. Fencall, and Judge Nott were appointed a Committee on Credentials; and they retired and subsequently reported, through their chairman, the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1889, viz.:

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY—Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn, and John Welsh Dulles, Esq.

The following DIRECTORS were stated to be also in attendance:

LIFE DIRECTOR—Dr. Charles H. Nichols.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fencall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., and Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventy-Second Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be approved, and referred to the Standing Committee according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year with accompanying papers, viz.:

Statement of property of the Society, and a Table of receipts by States in the year 1888.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report of receipts and disbursements in the year 1888, with the certificate of audit.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report just read, with the accompanying financial and annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Chairman appointed the **STANDING COMMITTEES**, as follows :

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS AND ON EDUCATION.—Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D. and Hon. Charles C. Nott.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND ON ACCOUNTS.—John Welsh Dulles, Esq., Reginald Fendall, Esq., and Robert B. Davidson, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES AND ON AGENCIES.—Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., and Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Dr. William W. Godding, and Prof. A. J. Huntington, D. D.

On motion,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Burton, Davidson, and Dulles were appointed the Committee.

Letters were read from the following named Directors presenting an excuse for absence, viz.: Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., December 8; Dr. James Hall, December 10; William E. Guy, Esq., December 13; Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., January 5, and Rev. E. W. Appleton, D. D. January 12; and from Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, December 10.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet in these rooms at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1889.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS met this morning at 11 o'clock, in the rooms of the Society.

In the absence of Life Director Dr. Charles H. Nichols, occasioned by sickness, Delegate Arthur M. Burton, Esq., was, on motion, invited to preside.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Davidson, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education in Liberia, presented and read a Report; and it was accepted and approved.

Mr. Dulles, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance and on Accounts, presented and read the following Reports; and they were accepted and approved :

The Standing Committee on Finance have examined the Securities belonging to the Society and find that they agree with the Statement of the Treasurer.

The Standing Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1888 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies and on Agencies, read the following as their Report; and it was accepted and the resolution was adopted :

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors have again and again passed resolutions favorable to the establishment of Auxiliary Societies in the different States, and to the employment of Agents to make known the objects of the Society and to collect funds for its work; Be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be urgently requested to carry out, wherever convenient or practicable, the policy so often and emphatically endorsed by this Body.

Dr. Godding, from the Standing Committee on Emigration, read the following report; and it was accepted and approved :

Your Committee, while commending the care that has been exercised in the past in the selection of emigrants would urge upon the Executive Committee the necessity of continued vigilance in this direction, that quality rather than quantity is what Africa needs in the way of emigrants ; that the ability to pay their own passage money should be accepted as the best evidence of that energy on the part of the emigrant which will help to found States, and that beyond this the use of the funds of the Society in the way of aiding emigration should be limited, as far as practicable, to defraying the expenses of God-fearing men and women of African blood capable of making their way in the communities where they now reside, who would be an element of strength and not of weakness in civilizing and Christianizing the new world to which they go.

Your Committee would especially commend the effort that is being made to place the emigrants in new communities, developing the fertile lands of the interior of Liberia, and would recommend that that policy be continued.

Mr. Dulles, from the Special Committee on Nominations, reported, recommending the election of the following :

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland,

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. Adoniram J. Huntington, D.
D., Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the officers nominated by the Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Rev. Mr. Elwyn offered prayer and the Board adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

